

class are not factors in planning and development. Instead, urban growth is characterized by neat lists of administrative acts.

In a limited way, this and its companion volume have some redeeming features as reference works. Data is compiled on population growth and manufacturing, and the visual material is useful. But even this data has all the signs of having been hastily assembled and it remains undigested. Thus, the reader is left with some handy information about Canadian cities but with little understanding of how they came to be what they are today.

Gilbert STELTER,  
*University of Guelph.*

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MORRIS ZASLOW. — *The Story of the Geological Survey of Canada 1842-1972*. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1975.

The story of the Geological Survey of Canada is an important and authoritative record of one of the longest lived civil services in Canadian history and without question it is the story of one of the finest geological surveys in the world. Today the Geological Survey is a generally unknown agency, one of many in a large government bureaucracy. However, this was not always the case, for in its first thirty years the Survey and several of its members received considerable public attention and recognition. This recognition was a function both of the high degree of scientific skill of the members of the Survey and of the importance of a geological survey of the Province of Canada. The survey was initiated primarily to determine the mineral resources of the Province, resources which were vital to its future.

As a result of thorough lobbying by himself and his friends in Montreal and in London, William E. Logan was appointed in April, 1842, by Sir Charles Bagot, Governor General of Canada, to carry out a geological survey of the Province of Canada for two years. As the first member of the Survey he could not have been better prepared. He was clearly one of the most able younger scientists studying the geology of Great Britain at the time of his appointment. He was also modestly wealthy, which was an important convenience because it enabled him to support the Survey during frequent interludes when new funding had to be voted.

During twenty-seven years as director, Logan established a tradition of very high standards in every aspect of the Survey's work. This is most noticeable in the accuracy of the geology and in the quality of the publications. This tradition very much reflects Logan's personal qualities: he was diligent, very hard working, annoyingly exacting but kindly.

The influence of the successive directors on the Geological Survey of Canada is an important theme in the story of the Survey. Its directors have ranged from the infrequent sychophants to highly ambitious and capable men. In a large part they have been very capable scientists and somewhat less capable administrators. In this book Zaslow has illustrated a flow of events and personalities resulting in the story of a great number of highly skilled people working more or less in harmony at a consuming interest — natural science.

From its inception the Survey was concerned with more than a geological survey of the Province and later of the Dominion. It also became involved in a range of fields other than geology, including ordinance surveys, botany, zoology, anthropology and archaeology. It is because of this broad range of investigations with the resulting wealth of information, observations and collections that a museum of natural history was built under the aegis of the Geological Survey. Thus the Victoria Memorial Museum, now the National Museum of Canada, was completed in 1912.

It is an indication of the stature of the Geological Survey of Canada that it has always been able to attract a very high calibre of scientist, and this, despite its traditional and incomprehensibly low salary scale. The workers have not come merely from conventional field geology but in the last fifty years they have also come from other areas of geology, particularly geochemistry and geophysics. The result has been that the Survey has maintained a leading role in a great variety of fields within geology.

In telling *The Story of the Geological Survey of Canada*, Morris Zaslow has succeeded admirably. Through this necessarily lengthy book one gets a clear and often very involving insight into this 130 year old institution. My principal reservation about the book arises from the lack of an obvious readership. This point is well illustrated by the weight of the book. At 2.17 kg it presents distinct problems in determining when and to some extent by whom it can be read. It cannot have been intended for the general public because it is not written as a popular history and the excellent line drawings and reproductions are perhaps too somber for a coffee table book. Nor can it have been intended for the general geological community because, though many of us have worked for or have had contact with the Survey, the book is too detailed to maintain our interest. The book is possibly of most use as a starting point in a study of the relationship between the government and one of its agencies. Unfortunately, because it is a chronicle it only provides glimpses of the relation of the Geological Survey and its larger context — the events and times of Canada.

The writing of the history of the Geological Survey of Canada has been long overdue, many myths have developed in its absence, and the choice of Morris Zaslow as its author could not have been more appropriate in view of his long interest and previous work in the story of the exploration of Canada.

Q.H.J. GWYN,  
*Université de Sherbrooke.*

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RANDALL MILLER and THOMAS MARZIK, eds. — *Immigrants and Religion in Urban America*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1977.

Six of the essays in this anthology deal with varieties of ethnic Catholicism, in Czech, Italian, Irish, German, Polish and Slovak urban communities respectively. The seventh focuses on Jewish garment workers in Philadelphia at the end of the 19th century. The eighth contrasts the acculturating role of Armenian Protestant churches to the stubborn traditionalism of their Orthodox counterparts. Nothing is said to call into question the commonly observed pattern of development from the "ethnoreligions" of first-generation immigrants to absorption of later generations into a larger post-ethnic Catholic or Jewish or Protestant church; but the majority of essays do stress the strength of the counter-current.